

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable basis, the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, under this section shall not exceed \$1,108,255.

(c) For the period March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$1,132,974.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

SEC. 20. (a) In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under S. Res. 400, agreed to May 19, 1976 (94th Congress), in accordance with its jurisdiction under section 3(a) of such resolution, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 5 of such resolution, the Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized from March 1, 1995, through February 29, 1997, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, under this section shall not exceed \$2,064,860, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(c) For the period March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$2,133,120, of which amount not to exceed \$20,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 21. (a) In carrying out the duties and functions imposed by section 105 of S. Res. 4, agreed to February 4, 1977 (95th Congress), and in exercising the authority conferred on it by such section, the Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized from March 1, 1995, through February 28, 1997, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable basis the Services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996, under this section shall not exceed \$1,119,088.

(c) For the period March 1, 1996, through February 28, 1997, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed \$1,143,036.

SPECIAL RESERVES

SEC. 22. (a) Of the funds authorized for the Senate committees listed in sections 3 through 21 by Senate Resolution 71, agreed to February 25, 1993, as amended (103rd Congress), for the funding period ending on the last day of February 1995, any unexpended balances remaining shall be transferred to a special reserve which shall, on the basis of a special need and at the request of a Chairman and Ranking Member of any such committee, and with the approval of the Chair-

man and Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, be available to any committee for the purposes provided in subsection (b). During March 1995, obligations incurred but not paid through February 28, 1995, shall be paid from the unexpended balances before transfer to the special reserves and any obligations so paid shall be deducted from the unexpended balances transferred to the special reserves.

(b) The reserves established in subsections (a) shall be available for the period commencing March 1, 1995, and ending with the close of September 30, 1995, for the purpose of (1) meeting any unpaid obligations incurred during the funding period ending on the last day of February 1995, and which were not deducted from the unexpended balances under subsection (a), and (2) meeting expenses incurred after such last day and prior to the close of September 30, 1995.

SEC. 23. (a) It is the sense of the Senate that space assigned to the respective committees of the Senate covered by this resolution shall be reduced commensurate with the reductions in authorized staff funded herein. The Committee on Rules and Administration is expected to recover such space for the purpose of equalizing Senators' offices to the extent possible, taking into consideration the population of the respective states according to the existing procedures and to consolidate the space for Senate committees in order to reduce the cost of support equipment, office furniture, and office accessories.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Wednesday, January 25, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing on the economic outlook for the Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 25, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on the North Korea Nuclear Agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, January 25, at 9:30 a.m. on the subject of Reinventing Government I: Welfare Reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 25, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., to markup a resolution for Senate Committee Funding for 1995 and 1996.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 25, 1995 at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during a session of the Senate on Wednesday January 25, 1995, at 10 a.m., in Senate Dirksen room 226, on congressional term limits.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE ELKAY MANUFACTURING CO.'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the Elkay Manufacturing Co. which is celebrating its 75th year in business today. Elkay has enjoyed steady growth and solid achievements throughout its existence, including many industry innovations.

Over the past 75 years, Elkay Manufacturing has grown from a small father-and-son manufacturer of hand-made German silver sinks to the world leader in the sales of stainless steel sinks and water coolers. As a result of this continued success, employment at Elkay Manufacturing has grown from 3 employees in 1920 to 2,300 employees today.

Elkay Manufacturing has consistently been able to recognize positive opportunities and respond to them. This strong awareness of both industry and customer needs is what has enabled Elkay to become a leader in the industry.

I am proud to recognize the achievements of Elkay Manufacturing and its commitment to high standards, quality, and continuing innovation in the products it manufactures in Illinois and across the Nation. •

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. GRASMERE

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Robert H. Grasmere, former mayor of Maplewood Township in New Jersey.

Robert Grasmere has served the Maplewood community for 34 years. He was first elected to the township committee in 1960 and was subsequently re-elected for 11 more 3 year terms. His contributions, however, do not end there. Mr. Grasmere also served Maplewood Township as mayor for 23 years from 1970 until 1993.

His leadership and hard work earned him recognition from the citizens of Maplewood and the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey State League of Municipalities awarded Mayor Grasmere the Presidential Citation for Extraordinary Service in 1988 and in 1991, he was the recipient of Elected Official Award from the American Public Works Association for his outstanding public works.

Mr. Grasmere's dedication to the Maplewood community led him to be a founding member of the Durand-Hedden House and Garden Association, an organization who's many causes concluded the restoration of a prerevolutionary property in Maplewood. It has since been designated as Grasmere Park in honor of this outstanding person.

Robert H. Grasmere is an exceptional citizen who has dedicated his life to the people of Maplewood and the State of New Jersey. I congratulate him on his numerous past successes and what I am sure will be many more successes yet to come.●

CHILDREN AND TELEVISION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to insert a statement by Keith Geiger in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The statement follows:

[From the National Education Association]

CHILDREN, TV, AND THE PUBLIC GOOD

(By Keith Geiger)

Do you believe that "Super Mario Brothers," the cartoon based on the popular video game, teaches children self-confidence? Would you call television broadcasts of "G.I. Joe," "The Flintstones," and "The Jetsons" educational programming?

Welcome to the world of children's television—where these and other equally astounding assertions are made regularly by TV stations applying to the Federal Communications Commission for license renewal. Even more remarkable, the FCC agrees that these programs serve "the educational and informational needs of children" as required by the Children's Television Act.

Here we are, a nation deeply concerned about the lack of values, the level of violence, and the academic achievement of our children and youth. But flip through the channels and Saturday morning or weekday afternoon. You'll find program after program glorifying space-age shoot-em-ups, ninja warriors, brutality and mayhem. Many of the shows are nothing more than promotional vehicles for toys.

With a very few—immediately obvious—exceptions, television aimed at children is the domain of toy manufacturers. In the words of Shari Lewis of Lamb Chop fame, "Our kids are very much for sale to the highest bidder."

This isn't a new phenomenon. It's the reason the Children's Television Act was passed four years ago. The problem is, this act hasn't changed children's programming. It was written very broadly, and the FCC rules governing its implementation are weak. There's no definition of what constitutes educational programming—or of how much of it a station must provide.

So "G.I. Joe" and "Super Mario Brothers" become "educational." And millions of U.S. children watch "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers," which has been taken off the air

in Canada and New Zealand because of excessive violence.

When asked recently to define quality children's television, Shari Lewis replied: "You must role model for kids the kind of behavior you want. If the intention is to do a program that seduces children to watch through explosions, chases, crashes, verbal and physical hostility, and aggression, I don't care if you tack on a pro-social message at the end of the show."

That is exactly what has happened under the Children's Television Act. Broadcasters have produced some so-called educational programs. But what many of these programs do, in the words of a Christian Science Monitor editorial, is to "hide a smidgen of educational nutrition inside a candy bar of frenetic entertainment." And the truth remains that children learn far more from all the action and freneticism than they do from the moralistic words.

The FCC is currently deciding if it should strengthen the regulations that implement the Children's Television Act. The National Education Association is one of more than a dozen education and children's advocacy organizations urging the Commission to put real teeth into its rules. We want the FCC to define educational programs and to require that stations schedule at least one hour of such programming for children each day. These programs should be of standard length (not announcements or shorts) and be shown between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. (nearly half of educational programs now air between midnight and 6:30 a.m.).

Given the fact that 70 million children in our country watch an average of four hours of television a day, I'd like to issue a challenge. Let every station agree that from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Saturdays, all its children's shows will be truly educational. That should take care of any competitive worries. And it would give our children two options: watch an educational show or turn off the TV. Whichever they choose, America wins.

Television wields immense influence over children. It defines the games they play, the clothes they wear, the way they view their world. It's time we confront the power of this medium and insist that those who profit from it also have a social responsibility to use it to contribute to the public good.●

THE BETHEL NEW LIFE ORGANIZATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the achievements of the Bethel New Life Organization of Chicago, IL. Bethel New Life has been chosen as one of the 24 winners of this year's Renew America for Environmental Sustainability Award.

Bethel New Life is dedicated to reversing the trend toward urban decay and has focused its efforts in Chicago's west side neighborhoods. Building on established community resources, Bethel has developed several job-creation programs. Bethel also concentrates on the needs of Chicago's elderly by sustaining a home-based elder care program that will create 325 new jobs in the area.

Additionally, Bethel is working with Argonne National Laboratory to develop a local recycling and manufacturing center with a materials processing plant already in operation. Community involvement is crucial to the success of Bethel's program, and this is accomplished through Bethel's support of

neighborhood block clubs where local high school students improve math and science skills by learning to monitor the local air quality.

I commend the Bethel New Life Organization for its dedication and commitment to job creation and enrichment in Chicago's urban areas. It is my hope that Bethel will serve as a model for other community organizations working to better their neighborhoods.●

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 61H-6

The text of the bill (S. 273) to amend title 2, United States Code, section 61h-6, as passed by the Senate on January 24, 1995, is as follows:

S. 273

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 61h-6 of title 2; The Congress, Chapter 4—Officers and Employees of Senate and House of Representatives; United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§61h-6. Appointment of consultants by Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Secretary of the Senate, and Legislative Counsel of the Senate; compensation

"(a) The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, are each authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of not more than four individual consultants, on a temporary or intermittent basis, at a daily rate of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of annual compensation which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of not more than two individual consultants, on a temporary or intermittent basis, at a daily rate of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of annual compensation which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the Senate. The Legislative Counsel of the Senate (subject to the approval of the President Pro Tempore) is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of not more than two consultants, on a temporary or intermittent basis, at a daily rate of compensation not in excess of that specified in the first sentence of this section. The provisions of section 8344 of title 5 shall not apply to any individual serving in a position under this authority. Expenditures under this authority shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Secretary of the Senate, or Legislative Counsel of the Senate, as the case may be.

"(b) The Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, in appointing individuals to consultant positions under authority of this section, may appoint one such individual to such position at an annual rate of compensation rather than at a daily rate of compensation, but such annual rate shall not be in excess of the highest gross rate of annual compensation which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the Senate."

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Democratic leader may be here momentarily to participate in the closing.